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# THE WINNING NUMBER

## Devoted to the interests of COLONIZATION.

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Vol. I. No. 1.

*MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15th, 1886.*



WINNING NUMBER PUBLISHING COMPANY,

*P. O. BOX 1816, MONTREAL.*

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY!

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

## Rev. Father Labelle.

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vict., Cap. 36, for the Benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

### FIRST SERIES.

PRIZES, VALUE : \$25,000!

Drawing, 20th April, 1887.

PRINCIPAL LOT : One Real Estate Worth \$5,000.

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

LOTS.		VALUE.
1	One Real Estate worth....	\$5,000
2	2 Real Estates " ....	1,000
8	8 Pianos " ....	400
20	20 Bed-Room or Drawing-Room Suites, choice	200
40	40 Do	100
56	56 Heavily Plated Silver Services.....	50
75	75 Breakfast or Tea Services, in porcelain, to choice.....	20
150	150 Sets of Cutlery.....	10
200	200 Electric Lamps.....	5
<b>552 LOTS WORTH - - -</b>		<b>\$25,000</b>

**TICKETS, \$1.00.**

### SECOND SERIES.

PRIZES, VALUE : \$7,500!

Drawing, 15th June, 1887.

PRINCIPAL LOT : One Real Estate Worth \$1,000.

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

LOTS.		VALUE.
1	One Real Estate worth....	\$1,000
2	2 Real Estates " ....	500
4	4 Sealskin Sacques, or Coats, choice, worth	250
10	10 Mowers, Reapers, &c., worth.....	100
20	20 Sewing Machines worth	50
50	50 Gold Chains.....	20
60	60 Silver Trays.....	10
180	180 Toilet Sets.....	5
<b>327 LOTS WORTH - - -</b>		<b>\$7,500</b>

**TICKETS, 25 Cts.**

Offers are made to all winners to cash their prizes, less a commission of 10 per cent.

Address for Tickets and all information,

**P. O. BOX 1816, MONTREAL, CANADA.**

# THE WINNING NUMBER

DEVOTED  
TO THE INTEREST OF COLONIZATION SOCIETIES

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

No. 1.

**The Winning Number**  
A Monthly Magazine devoted to Colonization.

TERMS, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 Cts.

*All Contributions must be addressed 162 St. James Street, Montreal.  
Rejected Manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by a  
stamped addressed envelope.*

## PROSPECTUS.

The WINNING NUMBER has been issued in the interest of Colonization in Canada, and particularly in Quebec. It will be its aim to give unprejudiced opinions regarding the numerous Districts being opened for Colonization, and all useful information for intending settlers, that until now has been hidden away in cumbersome pamphlets which, owing to the rapid growth of the country, are out of date almost as soon as published. At the same time, that the settler may have interesting reading during his resting hours, it is the intention of the publishers to devote a large portion of the paper to short stories, interesting extracts and popular poetry. It solicits correspondence from dwellers in newly settled districts, both of a newsy and agricultural or mining nature, and is sparing no pains or expense to procure the latest and most reliable information regarding the merits of our country's newly opened districts and in procuring interesting reading matter.

The WINNING NUMBER owes its name to the fact that the Colonization Societies of the Quebec Northern Cantons have been strengthening their resources by means of a lottery, whose final drawings have just taken place, and which it is the intention of the company to make a permanent institution.

Under these circumstances the name naturally suggested itself, and on further consideration was deemed particularly happy, since it indicates that fortune attends those immigrants who take a lot in our beautiful Province, and devote themselves earnestly to establishing a new home. Those who hew for themselves a home in the forests that still surround our cities, who are identified as the founders of new provinces and townships, and who reap the advantages of their labors in the gradual rise in value of their lands, must indeed go down to posterity as the WINNING NUMBER.

The Colonization Lottery has made arrangements with the publishers of THE WINNING NUMBER, by which we are the only paper authorized to publish the Official list of prize winners in the various drawings of the Lottery. While other papers may publish copies of this list out of favor for the Lottery and their own readers, THE WINNING NUMBER will have this list revised by the officials of the Lottery and attested by the signature of the Secretary. Intending patrons of the Lottery will therefore find it advantageous to become subscribers to the WINNING NUMBER, as a matter of convenience and direct economy. On account of this arrangement we have had placed at our disposal a limited number of tickets in both series, which enables us to offer an unparalleled premium. We will give to all subscribers whose names are in our hands previous to January 1st, 1887, a ticket in the 2nd series of the Colonization Lottery, giving them a chance to win \$2,500, or at least a chance to win one of the 327 prizes offered in this series. Or we will give to all subscribers sending \$1.50, a dollar ticket in the same lottery, by which they may win \$5,000, or at

least one of the 500 and more prizes given in this series.

Should our limited number of tickets become exhausted before the publication of our next number, as is not improbable, we will not cancel our promise but furnish the paper and tickets as above agreed. This will involve a certain loss to the publishers, and in return we ask all those who have had the advantage of this superb premium to aid us by procuring other subscribers.

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#### THE MORALITY OF LOTTERIES.

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The question of the morality of lotteries is a disputed one although almost all modern States have at some period of their history employed lotteries as a source of revenue. In many European States government lotteries are still maintained and they are defended by the argument that as the passion for play is irrepressible among the people, and their money would otherwise be invested in foreign or secret and less fairly managed schemes the State may well assume the conduct of lotteries at home; that under its supervision the evils attendant upon them are diminished and their earnings are devoted to the public welfare. While we cannot declare ourselves in favor of the unrestrained creation of institutions of this kind, we are still bound to admit that occasions may arise on which their existence may be evoked without being productive of the evils of which moralists complain.

In the United States the lottery has been from the earliest settlement of the country a familiar means of raising funds, which in a new country could have been secured in no other mode so easily if at all. The Virginia Company derived a large profit from English lotteries, and their influence gradually extended to the eastern colonies. Colleges were founded, roads made, bridges built, ferries improved and hospitals erected by the aid of lotteries which enjoyed a fair reputation generally, and were soon extensively employed throughout the country for many other important and beneficial purposes.

When the proceeds of a lottery are to be used to further political or private ends, as was the case in past centuries, or when the hope of extravagant reward is likely to impoverish the lower classes, any system is reprehensible. Should, however, the prizes offered be wisely graded and any surplus funds be devoted to the furthering of an unselfish and patriotic scheme he must indeed be pharisaic who would at the present day look upon them with disfavor. Is there really anything wrong in the fact that the one buys a ticket, dreams the happiest of dreams, builds castles in the air, in the hope that he may become the happy possessor of one or five thousand dollars whilst doing a good deed. What comparison is there between this simple amusement and the fever which for whole nights keeps the speculator awake lest he lose in one transaction the savings of many years of hard toil. The spirit of play is a disease assuming a multiplicity of aspect, abrogate it in one form and it starts up in another. It would be perfectly idle to contend that betting on horse-racing, or games of skill exhibits any

symptoms of decline, or that gambling in the stock market at some of the clubs, and in billiard rooms, is not prevalent. It is in the nature of things, and of an advanced state of civilization, that it should be so. We cannot hope to extirpate the spirit of play any more than we can hope wholly to extirpate disease from the human frame, but we can limit the area of its operation and turn it to account in furthering legitimate ends

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#### COLONIZATION IN QUEBEC.

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Canada, in spite of its constricted ocean coast, is essentially a maritime country. The great provinces of Ontario and Quebec have a coast line of large extent and as yet all their great cities and towns are situated on or near this coast. From Thunder Bay to Labrador the land forms a semi-circle turned southward and washed by the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence. But back of this fresh water ocean the land extends northward for hundreds of miles as fertile and as productive as any now under cultivation. This territory contains majestic rivers, boundless forests and undreamt of mineral wealth. Its climate is no more rigorous than that of those portions of Canada now under cultivation, since the land is within the lines of latitude of Winnipeg and Quebec.

Of the country in the northern part of Ontario we have nothing to say at present. But of that north of Montreal, and and in the neighborhood of the Ottawa, the territory being opened up by the Colonization Societies of Quebec, we propose to treat. It is time that Canada should cease to be a line of towns and villages strung along the banks of one great river. It is time to become centralized. Let the tide of immigration roll steadily westward, but let us arrest the tide of emigration and open out in our own provinces homes for those born in the province but unable to live in the old haunts. There are vast territories around our great centres of civilization needing but opening up and a few short railway lines to be able to compete keenly with the far-famed North West whose produce has to come many hundreds of miles to a market. The territory is in the valley of the Gatineau, La Lievre, and Rouge rivers, whose waters empty into the Ottawa, and of the basin of the Mattawin, which falls into the river St. Maurice. The extent of this region is about 4,000 square miles.

The country is undulating, sometimes rocky and barren but usually wooded and dotted with lakes and traversed with rivers. The famous lake Misstassini, still known only by name in spite of its hundred and twenty miles in length, is not far from the north-eastern borders of this territory. The western boundary is the river Gatineau, 400 miles long and navigable for 300, and destined to be a great highway of traffic in the future instead of being only the transporter of the lumber of one of the most famous lumbering districts, as it now is. The soil is much like that of the St. Lawrence valley, which, as Prof. Johnston, the illustrious chemist, says, was once the grainery of America. In 1859, Mr. Bouchette in his Crown Lands' Report said that the "valleys of the rivers Rouge and Lievre present a great extent of land of a superior quality and not surpassed by any other of Upper or Lower Canada."

It is strange that men who do not hesitate to speak of the climate of the North West fear that the climate of the northern

parts of our province is too rigorous for farming. The country is actually further south than many settlements in the far west, and therefore did we not have the assurance of competent men we might well agree that the climate of this district is not arctic. But we have the evidence of those who have made the climate a study, which states that the climate of Quebec is fully as rigorous as any to be found throughout this region. Father Labelle states that in 1875 the crops were sown and harvested three weeks earlier than in and around the village of St. Jerome. Professor Macoun states that even as far north as lakes Temiscaming and St. John, respectively the sources of the Ottawa and Saguenay, the summer frosts are as unfrequent as in parts of Ontario, and that the plants even as far north as thirty miles from Hudson's Bay indicate a climate like that of Quebec.

To a hardy son of Canadian parents, who does not care to put a thousand miles between himself and the old homestead he has learnt to love and the people he has always known, there is no spot so advantageous for settlement as the great northern parts of the Province of Quebec will furnish. Father Labelle has recognized this, and while admiring the perseverance that is peopling our far west, has sought to direct the attention of all settlers, but particularly of those of his own province to the thousands of square miles of fertile territory that lie back of Montreal, Three Rivers, Ottawa and Quebec, within easy distance of civilization. We honor him for his patriotism, and the more so because of his disinterested efforts and unassuming ways. For him and his little band of co-workers, and for the settlers in this district, destined to be in the near future the home of comfort if not of luxury, the pages of history shall not call in vain for praise.

#### A COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

The National Colonization Lottery was founded in the Summer of 1884 by the Rev. Father Labelle for the purpose of providing a constant source of revenue for the Diocesan Societies for the promotion of Colonization in the Province of Quebec. At the outset it found itself committed to a work of great difficulty, having to organize a scheme totally unknown in this country, foresee all possible cases of obstruction and to overcome the apathy or ill will of those who affected to have no confidence in such a plan, no matter how laudable the object in view. Notwithstanding the great difficulties with which it had to contend, success has at last crowned its efforts. At the grand drawing which was held at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst., the grand prizes were drawn, amounting in value to \$20,000, in addition to \$10,000 offered in smaller lots. The irreproachable management of the Board of Administration and the strict business principles on which this Lottery has been conducted has had much to do with this success, and it is a matter of congratulation to find that the promptness with which every obligation has been met and the earnestness with which every demand for information has been answered has won for the enterprise the full confidence of the public.

When we consider that the Lottery of the Decorative Arts Association in France was not enabled to effect a drawing until

a period of two and a half years had elapsed since its organization, and that the French Colonial Lottery which was organized on the 6th June, 1883, has been equally as long in attaining success, the success of the National Lottery has been phenomenal. The Rev. Father Labelle has well been designated by Sir Chas. Tupper as a "patriot of the finest type, a whole soul enthusiast who throws himself into any work in which he may be engaged with such ardor as to inspire confidence in the men with whom he comes in contact." His noble efforts towards settling the large and fertile country north of the Ottawa river, to which he has devoted the remaining years of his life, has won for him the respect and admiration not only of his own compatriots, but also of the citizens of the Mother Country and old France. The thousands of people he has sent into this previously unknown country and who are now making happy and prosperous homes for themselves and their families look up to him with gratitude and through him to all who have assisted in his great work.

Now that it is the intention of the management to make the Colonization Lottery a permanent institution, substantial benefits are confidently expected to be derived toward the further settlement of the Province. The Lottery just concluded has not been able to devote any of its funds towards this object. The expenses of organization and of management have, we understand, been very considerable, but experience—that great teacher—has taught its promoters when and how to lessen their expenses; besides pointing out the way to still further success by making but one drawing to be held at a certain fixed date and to offer as prizes that amount alone which they can reasonably hope to realize from the sale of tickets in the interim. It is earnestly to be hoped that all friends of Colonization will not put off purchasing their tickets until within a few weeks of the drawing. There is nothing so encouraging to any undertaking as a prompt and ready response to an appeal. Let all, therefore, who have already assisted and those who contemplate assisting the Rev. Father in his unselfish work show by their prompt subscriptions that their hearts are with him in his undertaking. A few dollars would not be missed by thousands of our people, whilst if gathered with others they may prove sufficient for the opening of many townships hitherto unoccupied. Money expended with this laudable end in view will surely return one hundred fold in the shape of indirect benefits arising out of the general prosperity of the commonwealth which the opening of so vast an area of new land cannot but favorably promote.

A Lottery which suits small means as well as large, the foreigner as well as the subject, appears to be the proper means to attain the end in view. While patriotism may evoke the sympathy of the subject the foreigner may be induced to lend a willing hand in the hope of securing a good return for his investment. The management have, up to the present, confined their attention almost exclusively to the Dominion, feeling that until success was achieved and a firm confidence established in their work, it would be unwise to greatly extend the sphere of their operations. The National Lottery, however, even now, numbers among its clients many citizens of the United States, of England, of France, and of Australia, but these have been adventitious and not especially sought out. In the future it will

be its endeavor to add to this number and to solicit the co-operation of those abroad who have the interest of this country at heart.

We who have visited the offices of the administration know that punctuality and regularity are its leading rules, whilst the mode of conducting the drawing seems to be as near perfection as can be attained. It is thus that it has gained the confidence of the public and come to be ranked as one of our popular institutions.

At the grand final drawing of the 10th, 11th and 12th November 1886, the big lots were drawn by the following numbers :

FIRST SERIES.

<b>No. 063879</b>	<b>has drawn \$10,000</b>
<b>015695</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>084050</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>020071</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>086019</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>085909</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>051207</b>	<b>250</b>

SECOND SERIES,

<b>No. 068768</b>	<b>has drawn \$2,500</b>
<b>075560</b>	<b>500</b>

THE RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Over two centuries and a half have passed since that pious party of French mariners planted their cross on the shores of Gaspé Basin and took possession of Canada in the name of their king. Around them rose the mighty hills, raising hopes of mineral wealth surpassing that plundered from Mexico by Cortez. Fertile lands, noble forests, and a crystal river also allured the eye with the prospects of a great agricultural, lumbering, and fishing community in time to come. Here was a microcosm of the noble country of Canada, which, since then, though monarchy was overthrown by anarchy, anarchy by empire, and empire by republicanism; though the foreigner trod the shores and by habitation became the citizen and foster father, has ever marched onwards in the ranks of civilization until to day it stands an industrial power among nations. Like the tiny stars that appear in a freezing lake, the little villages of Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, appeared in the expanse of wilderness, and, like these stars, have grown until they have bridged over the wilderness with an interlaced gathering of homes.

To produce this result has needed time and perseverance. From the time that Champlain hewed his way through tangled forests, dark with the gloom of ages, and bearded with the masses of years, and urged his frail vessels over glassy lakes and up foaming rapids to this present year which has seen the completion of that stupendous undertaking, the Canadian Pacific Railway, our country has been surely unfolding. Discovery after discovery has been made, and invention after invention.

Among the provinces, the oldest one, Quebec, has not unworthily held her own. Her fisheries, her lumber, manufactures, minerals and agricultural produce have been augmented in number and value. Gold, the most precious, though not

the most useful, metal has been found within her borders. In 1835 Lieut. (afterwards Colonel) Baddeley announced the existence of gold along the Chaudiere River. Since then it has been found along the St. Francis from the vicinity of Melbourne to Sherbrooke, in the townships of Westbury, Weldon, and Dudswell, on Lake St. Francis and on the Etchemin. This gold is not so abundant as in other lands but some quartz veins yield \$77.56 in gold and \$2.55 in silver per ton. A farmer in one day panned out as much as \$1,200. In 1878-79 as much as \$29,085 was taken from the Chaudiere region alone.

Iron, which goes so far to make a nation's success, is scattered throughout our Laurentian regions in lavish abundance. Magnetite, the richest of all ores, is found in extensive beds in the Eastern Townships, and in the Northern districts around St. Jerome. In the Hull, and Baldwin, and Haycock mines 196,000,000 tons of workable ore are to be found. At the St. Maurice forges, bog iron ore (an impure limonite), is largely worked. Much of our iron ores is titanic, a disadvantage in the matter of easy smelting but yielding a fine grade of iron or steel. Near Bay St. Paul, below Quebec, is a bed or vein of this titanic iron 90 feet thick.

Phosphate, a mineral much used in the manufacture of artificial manures, and destined to be more important still, offers, in Quebec, greater advantages for mining than in any other province, according to a writer in the *Mining Journal*. It occurs, like the iron, in the Laurentian districts, especially in Ottawa county. Templeton, Hull, Portland, and Wakefield on the Lievre river, where Father Labelle's projected colonies are to be placed, are famed for their phosphate mines. The beds or veins are said, by competent authority to extend into the northern cantons, even further east than is yet absolutely known. In 1884 21,481 tons of phosphates, valued at \$453,322 were mined in Quebec. Many of these mines are owned and worked by American capitalists.

Copper is found at Acton and elsewhere throughout Quebec. The district above the Saguenay near lakes Mistassini and St. John is noted for copper bearing rocks, and legends handed down to us by the old historians point to this region as having once furnished the Indians with great quantities of copper.

Manganese, much used in the manufacture of chlorine and muriatic acid, is found at Beauce, Bolton, and elsewhere, while such building stones as sandstone, granite and limestone are particularly abundant in many parts of the province. Montreal owes much of its beauty of architecture to the crystalline trenton limestone in its neighborhood. The finest millstones come from the Eastern townships.

Coming to our lumber trade we have only space to give the following figures for the year, shewing how valuable is this industry to the province :

The Province of Quebec has under license 48,500 square miles of lumber district, producing 2,400,000 square pine logs, equal to 386,000,000 feet, board measure, and 1,308,000 spruce logs producing 106,000,000 feet board measure, white and red pine timber 3,110,000 cubic feet, equal to 37,320,000 feet, board measure; hardwood, 51,000 cubic feet, or 611,000 feet board measure; railway ties, 143,000 pieces, 32 feet each, making 4,576,000 feet, board measure; tamarac, 175,000 board measure; hemlock 34,000; cord wood equal to 5,000,000 feet

making in all 549,906,000 feet, giving a gross revenue to the Province of \$668,906. On the average \$10,000,000 worth of timber is exported annually.

To the sportsman Quebec is probably one of the best hunting grounds in the world. Its angling is unquestionably the finest in the world and large game are to be found in the forests. Its lakes abound in wild fowl as does also the lower St. Lawrence.

The waters along the lower St. Lawrence are rich beyond conception and furnish food and wealth to many men. From the whale down to the capelin, the variety is great. This pursuit of this industry in Quebec and elsewhere has raised a brave and hardy race of seamen who have placed Canada fifth among maritime nations. In commerce Quebec is the leading province, the city of Montreal being the centre of railway and ocean trade for the Dominion. Its industries are unrivalled and furnish employment to thousands of men.

So vast and important are the agricultural interests of this province that we feel constrained to reserve their consideration for a future number. The valley of the St. Lawrence is famed for its fertility, and the Island of Montreal, while yielding magnificent crops, adds to its fame by the fine quality of its fruits.

#### FORTUNE'S FAVORS.

—In looking back upon the result of the last drawing of the National Colonization Lottery, we are struck by the impartial way in which Dame Fortune has distributed her favors. A hurried peep into the books of the lottery shows.

"How wayward the decrees of fate are."

—The brother of an eminent Judge who held two tickets won prizes of \$500 and \$10 respectively with each of them.

—A Cabinet minister who has shown his good will towards the lottery by buying a considerable number of tickets is now the owner of two valuable gold watches.

—A young student in St. Hyacinthe College who purchased two tickets in the second series found in one of them the winning number for the grand prize of \$1,000 at the first drawing.

—A well known Montreal Capitalist who bought 350 tickets obtained 9 prizes, aggregating \$250, which he returned to the lottery to be devoted with its other proceeds to the furthering of colonization in Quebec.

—A syndicate formed to take \$1,000 in tickets of the Lottery just drawn to a close were winners only to the extent of \$90, while a working man in the employ of the Canada Rubber Company who bought only one ticket before the first and second drawings won \$50 at each drawing.

—The proprietor of a well known hotel in the Province of Quebec, who complained of never having won a prize in any of the many other lotteries he had patronized, now declares that his luck has changed since he subscribed for a ticket, which won him \$500. Since then he has drawn lucky numbers in other lotteries devoted to religious purposes.

—Thus we see how fortune has scattered her benefits right and left, on rich and poor alike.

#### MON COUSIN NORBERT.

Dat's three weeks ago next week, my dear frien,  
I have dance at my brother-in-law;  
She live on St. Jean Baptiste de Mile End,  
I can tell you she's very Ha! ha!  
De name of my brother-in-law, dat's Lecours,  
She always invite a big gang;  
Some come from *en ville*, some come from *fauourg*,  
And some he comes from de *campagne*.

You never be dere, you can't say for dat,  
What pleasure the people she's make,  
She's dance little jig and big *raai-a-quatre*,  
And drink him spruce beer *en fite*;  
She make de *bouillon* dat is the French name  
For soup, what she put I dunno;  
She play "21," dat is one card game,  
And de checker-board game also.

She was dere my father-in-law Noel,  
And his wife and my sister beu,  
My cousin Germain, and his frien Trudel,  
Dat keep farm at St. Bruno;  
Dere was Rock Papineau, dat work on canal,  
And his wife, he is call Philomene,  
Baptiste Tranchemontagne and Pierre Fanalle,  
Brisbois and his brother Antoine.

What for to his frien he give dat big spree?  
I tink me I know very well,  
My cousin Norbert on the big lotterie  
Dat was own by the Pere Labelle;  
She have ticket number two thirty-four,  
She send him one bill by de poas,  
Dat tell if she got that ticket *encore*  
Was draw one big farm at Ste. Rose.

Norbert she is work on cigar factree,  
She was not expect such a chance,  
Was glad like before I never have see—  
She nearly jump off on his pants.  
Norbert speak me dis: "I go see de boss,  
"And say, I don't work any more;  
She ax me for why, I tell him because  
"I have see that trick done before."

Norbert she will go on his wedding tour,  
And she will pass by La Tortue,  
Dat's is where he's live his girl, to be sure,  
And his name dat's Madeline Beaulieu;  
So when she come back and the old folks in bed,  
Horraw for another big spree;  
St. Jean Baptiste Ward she make paint him red  
By de boys from cigar factree.

#### CHORUS.

Dere was Rock Papineau, dat work on canal,  
And his wife, he is call Philomene;  
Baptiste Tranchemontagne and Pierre Fanalle,  
Brisbois and his brother Antoine.

—The largest lottery ever instituted was organized in 1692 by William of Orange with a capital of nearly 200 millions. Not many years later, however, a whole town, 29 villages, one palace, 34,000 acres of cultivated land, and woods, together with two manufactories, were offered as grand prizes in a German State lottery.

LOTTERY TICKET, No. 1710.

"Your name is——, I believe sir?" asked a tall, gray-haired gentleman of me one evening, as I was stepping out of the Carleton House, a hotel then on the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street.

"Yes, that's my name," offering my hand to receive the already extended hand of the gentleman.

"I have sought you," said he, "at the suggestion of my friend and lawyer, James T. Brady; who tells me that you are able, if anybody is, to help me in my loss."

"You've had a loss? Well, sir, you wish to tell me about it. Shall we go in here, or where shall we go to talk it over?"

"Can we not walk up Broadway, and I tell you damn our walk?"

"Probably that would not be the best way," I replied, "for it is doubtless as a detective that you need me, and we might meet somebody who knows me as such, and who might be the very last person whom I should like to have see us together," I replied.

"You are right, sir," said he, smiling. "Your caution shows me that you understand your business; but it is too late to go far up town to my house.—I have it. I'll call at the Howard House, take a private room, and you follow, in half an hour, say, and finding this name on the register with my room, come up. Here's my card. Come directly to the room, and say nothing."

"That's a good plan, sir. I will be there;" and he left, and I, having finished my business at the Carleton, wandered slowly up Broadway to kill time, wondering what such a stately, dignified, cool-headed sort of a looking man as he—a real estate holder to a large amount, a man whom everybody knew by reputation as one of the most quiet in the city—could have for me to do. I suspected forgery, arson, or some attempt at it, and a dozen other things. But I drove them all out of mind in a few minutes, for it is never well for a detective to indulge in anticipations in such a juncture of affairs; and meeting just then an old friend, beguiled a few minutes with him along Broadway, and finally taking out my watch, saw I had only ample time to get to the Howard at the time appointed, and so "suddenly recollected" an appointment, excused myself to my friend, sought the Howard and the gentleman there, whom I readily found in waiting for me.

"You are here on the moment," said he, as he closed and locked the door on my entry. "Take this seat, if you please, and I'll try to be short with my story."

"Go on, sir," said I; but please don't be in too much haste. I have plenty of time; but tell me all your story as you would, and probably did, to Mr. Brady."

"Well, sir, day before yesterday morning I missed from my safe, at my house, seven thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, which I placed there the night before, having received most of it that day, at an hour too late to make deposit of it in bank;" and here he paused.

"Well, sir," said I, "who took it? That's the question, I presume, which you wish to solve."

"Yes, that, of course, is the point; but I can't fix my suspicions upon anybody."

"You say that most of this money was received after banking hours. Suppose you tell me next where and of whom you received it, and in what amounts, for I infer that you did not receive it in a lump."

"No; I collected it partly from rentals due, and some came to me from the country,—notes due,—and some from the sale of a cargo of pressed hay over at Jersey City, and I did not get around in time to put it in bank, such I had, before closing hours," looking at memoranda.

"Well, I am glad you have memoranda of the amounts. Now tell me where you received these, each one;" and he went on to tell me, in detail, where, and who was near by, if anybody, in each case where a tenant or other debtor paid him

money. I listened intently, and could get at nothing worthy of note till he came to the hay transaction at Jersey City. It appeared that there were several persons standing about at the time of the payment of the money to my client (call him Latimer, for further convenience), mostly working men, some dealers, loafers, and two or three well dressed, but rather dashily dressed, young men. Mr. Latimer had been obliged to take out considerable money from his own purse, in order the better to arrange it to put in the amount then received; and feeling that he had quite an amount of money, even at that time, and he added some before he reached home, put his purse in his inner vest pocket, thinking of nothing worse than possibly encountering pickpockets, or losing his money by accident on the way. In his vest pocket he thought it secure, and secure it was to take home, but not secure for keeping.

The result of our conference that evening, was that I should be obliged to go with Mr. Latimer to his home the next morning, when he would call at my office for me. I could not go that night, and perhaps it was as well, for I had a business appointment which led me, not an hour after parting with Mr. Latimer, into certain haunts where I fancied,—it was mere imagination, if it were not instinctive perception, in which I do not much believe, although many mysterious things have occurred in my life which seemed to be governed or directed by some subtle law, which the human brain is not yet strong enough to discover,—where I fancied, I say, that I saw some of the money which Mr. Latimer had lost, displayed, and distributed in dissipation. In short, I imagined that I had stumbled upon the thief, and had I known the character of the bills, which Mr. Latimer, however, could not tell me much about, I might have seized my man then and there.

But the next morning I visited Mr. Latimer's house in an up-town street, which was not then, as now, compactly built; at least, in the portion of it where he dwelt. I examined everything about the premises, concluded where a thief might have gotten into the house without much trouble, and finally commenced questioning Mr. Latimer about his family, the servants, etc. None of Mr. L.'s family, except his wife, were at home. Two boys, or young men, were at school, rather at college one of them, and both far away, and the daughters were at the female seminary in Cazenovia. As to the servants, in whose honesty Mr. Latimer had the utmost confidence, I had them called into my presence, and questioned them about the condition of the house on the night of the robbery. One of them heard some slight noise, at some time between twelve o'clock and four in the morning: was not definite. The others slept soundly; heard nothing. They did not seem to me likely to be connected with anybody, or to have lovers who would be apt to be of the class who might have robbed the safe. Besides, nobody, not even Mrs. Latimer, knew that Mr. L. had deposited any amount of money in his safe that night. He was of the order of men who attend strictly to "their own business," too strictly, sometimes, when evidence is wanted especially. His bedroom adjoined the room in which the safe stood, and was so situated in regard to a pair of "back stairs," that if the robber had come in from the back (on the theory of his possible complicity with the servants), he could have hardly gotten into the room without disturbing Mr. and Mrs. Latimer, unless on that night, which was probably the case, they slept with unusual soundness. I concluded that the robber must be an expert one, and somehow I constantly referred in mind to the fellow whom I have alluded to before as having been seen liberally dispensing money. He seemed to me competent for the business; but there was one thing which I left to the last, which arose in my mind at first on my interview with Mr. Latimer at the Howard; but I said nothing of it then, for I had learned that the best way is to approach the most serious troubles softly; as often the "course of things," as they take shape in an interview, will better point out how this or that mystery occurred than all the attempted solutions which one might, *a priori*, project for a week, and that one thing which



perplexed me was, How did the robber unlock that safe? He must either have been familiar with the house and the safe, and perhaps had a key to it, or he must have carried about him, probably, several safe keys, one of which happened to fit (and the key to this safe was a small one, fifty of the like size of which would not much trouble a burglar to carry), or he must have gotten possession of Mr. Latimer's key. But his key was in his vest pocket, and his clothes were on a chair at the head of his bed, he said, on my inquiring,—there's where he left them, and there was where he found them in the morning,—and he was sure he locked his safe securely after putting the money in. I finally, at the concluding portion of my examination, asked Mr. Latimer to let me see the inside of his safe, and to show me where he deposited the money. He unlocked and opened the safe,—a simple lock concern, proof really against nothing but fire, perhaps; for although it was supposed that the keyhole was so small, and the safe so constructed, that burglars could not get sufficient powder into it to blow it up, yet it would not have stood a minute against the skill and power of professional burglars; but to open it, as they would have done, would have necessitated noise enough to have awakened Mr. Latimer, especially as the bedroom door was open. Mr. Latimer had put the money into a little drawer in the safe, and turned the key of that, which key, however, remained in the drawer lock. But the drawer was tight, and we tried a dozen times to pull it out without making a creaking noise, without avail; so I concluded that, on the whole, Mr. Latimer and his wife had slept that night pretty soundly.

We were about closing the safe again,—I having made due examination, and asked all necessary questions,—when Mr. Latimer, thinking to arrange a half dozen or so papers which had been thrown loosely upon the bottom of the safe, took them up in one grasp of the hand, and commenced to put them in file, when out of his hand dropped a little white card with figures on it, which arrested his attention. He picked it up, looked at it with astonishment, and said, "That's a curious thing to be here," handing it to me. "You will perhaps think me a sporting man, a devotee of the Goddess of Luck; but I don't know who put that here." "Who has access to your safe beside yourself?" "My wife; she has a key." "O," said I, "perhaps she's put it here then." "Not she," said he. "She'd turn pale with horror if she had found that here, in fear that I might be trifling with lotteries. A brother of her's spent a good-sized fortune in lottery tickets, and died of disappointment and chagrin over his course. Not she! Yes, I know," said I; "still she may have put it there, if not for herself, for one of the servants, perhaps; for you know many servants have a mania for 'trying their luck.'" So Mrs. Latimer was called and asked about the lottery ticket. There was no mistaking her seriousness when she said that if one of the servants had asked her to lock up the ticket for safety, she would have taken it and torn it to pieces before her eyes. I was satisfied. But how come the ticket there. "No. 1710, Great Havana Consolidated Lottery," to be drawn on such a day, through the house of Henry Colton & Co., Baltimore. This is as near as the notes of my diary of those days much worn, permit me to recount the words and figures of the ticket as I took them down in pencil. I studied the ticket, and saw from a note at the bottom that some days would elapse before the drawing was to come off. It was a fresh ticket then, evidently. But how did it get there? Mr. and Mrs. Latimer knew nothing about it—that was clear. It had not been there long—that was equally clear. I questioned Mr. Latimer about the condition of the loose papers in the bottom of the safe. It appeared he did not observe much order in them, so I could learn nothing by that query. Finally, I concluded that perhaps in pulling out the drawer the robber experienced considerable trouble, and that if he had the ticket in his vest pocket at the time, in bending over, and exerting some force to pull out the drawer, he might have dropped it on the floor, and perhaps his curiosity led him to pull out the papers too, some of which fell from his hand, and he

picked them up, the ticket along with them. I settled upon this, and there was a clew to the robber, if nothing more. But how did he unlock the safe? This question remained unanswered. Perhaps with a false key, as I have before suggested; but this lock was one supposed to need a special key, none other exactly like it in the whole world. After we had finished our examination, Mr. Latimer closed the safe door, gave a turn to the knob, and jerked out the key. I do not know what led me to think of it, but I asked, "Have you locked it?" "Yes," said he, "that's all you have to do to lock one of these safes," at the same time taking hold of the knob, and pulling it, to show me how securely and simply it was fastened; when, lo, open came the door! Mr. Latimer was confounded, and I confess I was greatly surprised. It might have been that the robber that night found as easy access to the drawer as Mr. Latimer then. We examined the working of the lock as well as we could, and found that something must be deranged, for although it would, on turning the knob, give a "thud," as if the bolts were driven home, it did not always put them in place. Mr. Latimer had his safe repaired after that, and found some "slide" in the lock-work a little out of place.

But I had gotten the ticket, and I told Mr. Latimer that we must work out the problem with that, or fail; and I sent Mr. Latimer about to his debtors, who had paid him the stolen money, to see if any of them could remember the denominations of the bills, and by what banks issued, which they had given him. He found something in his search which seemed likely to serve me. I gave Mr. Latimer my theory of the case, and pointed out to him the course I should pursue, and we concluded that a week would probably bring us to the determination to try longer, or would put us on the clear track of the robber or robbers, for there might have been more than one. Mr. Latimer authorized me, in case I saw fit, to offer a reward of five hundred or a thousand dollars for the robbers, or double these sums for the robbers and the money.

My first step was to go to Baltimore, where I learned that the ticket was genuine, but I could not learn the name of the person to whom it was issued. I had obtained it, I represented, of a man who never bought tickets, and was curious to know of whom he got it; but it was of no use to inquire. They kept faith with their customers. I could have inquired, with perhaps more success, of the agent in New York, but I dared not venture to see him. Some special friend of his might have bought that number,—"1710,"—and he would tell him of the inquiry, and the robber might suspect that he had lost it on Mr. Latimer's premises. The New York agent had fortunately made his report to the "general office" in Baltimore a day or two before. I left the lottery office, baffled for a moment, but I soon laid a plan. If this ticket wins,—and I shall know by the drawn numbers as published in the papers immediately after the drawing,—then I will "lay in" with the ticket agent, with the bribe or "reward" of five hundred or a thousand dollars, to help me detect the robber; and if the ticket fails to win, I will make the ticket agent my confidant, and have him dispatched a note to the person to whom the ticket was sold, saying that "1710" had drawn a prize, to be paid on presentation of the ticket; and in this way get the man into my clutches. So thinking to myself, I concluded to stop in Baltimore till after the drawing, which occurred three days, from that time.

As fortune had it, the ticket—"1710"—was lucky, and drew a prize of three thousand dollars. I went to the agent, and putting him under the seal of secrecy, with the prospect of five hundred dollars, and one half of the money drawn by the ticket besides, we arranged to catch the robber, if possible. The New York agency would claim the privilege of paying the three thousand dollars itself, for this would help to give it the reputation of selling lucky numbers, and increase its sales, and consequently its profits. Of course the New York Agency was alive to its interests; but where was the ticket? The man to whom it was sold was expected to present it at once at the New York Agency; but it didn't come, and he was advised of its

having drawn a prize. But it was lost, he said; and the New York agency, desirous of making capital for itself, ordered the payment of the prize money through it, advised with the home office. It was finally concluded that the buyer might make affidavit, before a notary public, of the fact that he purchased the ticket No. 1710; that he had not transferred it to anybody else; that he had lost it, and when. And it was suggested that, as possibly the ticket might yet be presented by somebody who might have found it, it would be well for the buyer to state whether he had given it any private mark—his initials, or something else,—which is often done. This was done to excite the robber's memory about it, and drew forth from him a statement that he had not marked the ticket, but remembered that it was "clipped" in a certain way, cutting into the terminal letter of a line across the end; which was just what we wanted, as it identified him, beyond a doubt, as the real purchaser. He swore he had not transferred the ticket, but had lost it somewhere, as he alleged that he believed, on such a day (which chanced to be the very day on the night of which the robbery occurred), somewhere between the corner of Fulton Street and Broadway (where was located then a day gambling saloon) and Union Square. This was indefinite enough for his conscience, I presume. Of course a name was signed to the affidavit, but how could we know that it was correct? Together with this came the agent's affidavit that he sold to such a person the ticket. We arranged that payment should be made to the affiant if the ticket was not presented by somebody else within a month; and if it were presented before that time, he should be informed, and the proper steps taken to secure him his money. This was communicated to the New York agency, and I left for New York to find out who was this "Charles F. Worden," the purported purchaser of the ticket; and the Baltimore agent came on to see the New York agent, and adroitly draw out of him a personal description of this "Worden," for we suspected that the agent and he were special friends. The Baltimore agent had no difficulty in executing his part of the work, and indeed effected an interview with Worden, whom, with the New York agent, he treated to a superb supper at the Astor House. When he came to give me a detailed account of the fellow's personal appearance, I recognized him, especially by a curious bald spot on the left side of the head, and which he took some pains to cover by pulling his long hair over it,—which, however, did not incline to stay there,—as the young man whom I had seen in the gambling saloon on the night that Mr. Latimer first consulted me at the Howard.

I now felt quite sure of my game; but was confident enough that I should find that the young man bore some other name than "Worden." Suffice it that it was the work of a couple of days only before I had my man in tow, knew all about him, his antecedents, &c. His family was good. He had been prepared for college, at the Columbia College Grammar School; was a young man of fair average capacity, but by his dissipations managed to make himself an eyesore to his family. His father, who was a well-to-do, if not rich merchant, doing business in Maiden Lane, had, in order to "reform" him, "given him up," and ordered him to shirk for himself, something like a year before this. He went into a grocery store, being unable to get work elsewhere, and had done very well for three or four months; but there was a private room in the back of the store where liquor was sold by the glass—one of those places which are now known by the felicitous name, "Sample Rooms," the disgusting frequency of which all over New York, and in many other cities, is so remarkable; places which are really worse than the open bars of hotels, or the regular "gin-mills" (if I may be permitted to use the vulgar phrase), because in these sly, half-private places is it that most young men learn to drink, and here it is, too, where many a man, too respectable to be seen frequenting the open liquor stores of his vicinity, steals in and drinks his potations, on the sure road to a drunkard's fate—failure in business, ruined constitution, and final poverty

and disgrace. Here the young man, "Worden," as he now called himself, had fallen in with genial company, who came to his employers to "buy groceries, and to drink, and among them had made the acquaintance, in particular, of a down-town "banker," who boarded in the vicinity of the grocery, which was on the corner of Bleecker Street and ——. This banker was a fascinating fellow, and young Worden soon fell in love with him. By and by he found out what sort of a "banker" was his new-made friend—the same who kept the day gambling-rooms on the corner of Fulton and Broadway. It is astonishing how little one may know of the business of his neighbors whom he meets every day in New York, unless he takes special pains to find out. The "solitude of a great city" is no mere Byronic fancy. One could hardly be more solitary in the dense woods than a man may be in the midst of the throngs of men and women he may meet in New York. He sees them—that is all. His heart is closed to them, and theirs to him, as much as if they were in China, and he the "lone man" on some island of the West Indies. So that "banker" passed for a rich, active business man, in the vicinity of Bleecker Street and ——, within less than a mile, perhaps, of this nefarious den. Young Worden was easily led on till he got to neglecting his business when sent out on errands, or down town to the wholesale grocers; and finally the grocer discharged him for neglect of business; and how he had lived since then was a mystery to his old companions, who found him afterwards always better dressed. The secrets of his history, from the time of his discharge up to the time of the robbery, as I finally learned them, would form an interesting chapter by themselves, but are out of place here. An incident in his career, however, may yet find place in these papers, because it was interlinked with an extraordinary case, which, at another time, I worked up, and of which I have made note, in order, if my space permit, to recite it in this work. It must suffice now, that despair, resulting from the loss of money at the gambling-table, and which he was not for some days able to win back, though he hazarded his last dollar, drove the young man to commit a small robbery, or theft, from the purse of one of his fellow-boarders, when the latter was asleep one night. The full success of this hardened him, and led him on. If detection could always follow the first offence, the number of criminals would be far less. But few will "persevere" beyond a detection, if it comes early enough in their career.

I had made sure of my man. But he was not caught yet, by any means; besides, the Baltimore agent and I had something further to do together. Upon him depended much. I had the ticket in my possession, and the young man had sworn to it—identified it in his affidavit, to be sure; but he would insist that he lost it, and that somebody who found it must have robbed the safe, if we should pounce upon him now. So I went to Mr. Latimer, and managed to take him, in proper disguise, to a gambling saloon, which this young man frequented, and he thought he recognized him as one of the persons standing near him on the day the money for the hay was paid him in Jersey City; and before we left the saloon,—staying half an hour perhaps.—Mr. Latimer was quite willing to swear to the young man's identity as one of those present at the hay transaction. But this would not be enough to convict the young man, unless we could find some of the stolen money upon him, or among his effects, which I felt sure we should do, for I saw that he was gambling those days sparingly, like one who means to win, and keep what he wins. I reasoned that the robbery had given him a snug little capital; that he felt his importance as a "financial man," and that perhaps he was resolving to gamble but little more, give up his old associates, and with what he had and what he would obtain from the lottery, go into business, and perhaps win his way back into his father's favor. And I reasoned rightly, as a subsequent confession of the young man proved.

In his investigations among the creditors who had paid him the sum stolen, Mr. Latimer had found out a fact on which I was relying for aid in the course of the work, as I have inti-

mated before; and resting on that becoming important in the line of evidence, I repaired to Baltimore, and told the general agent that I thought it time now to draw matters to a close. We arranged our plans. The New York agent was informed that the ticket had been presented at the general office, and the prize demanded; that it would be necessary for the young man and himself to come on to Baltimore to meet the presenter of the ticket, and that he was to call again in three days. The general agent was in great glee over the matter; for I had arranged with him that he should have the whole of the three thousand dollar prize as his own, if he would not demand the five hundred dollars reward of me, in case the matter worked out rightly, and we managed to get back a good share of the money stolen from the young man. He was for attacking the young man at once, as soon as we could get him into the private office, and charging him with the robbery of Mr. Latimer's safe; overwhelming him with the history of his being that day in Jersey City, and showing him the trap we had set to get him to identify the ticket so minutely, etc.; but I feared that the young man might not be so easily taken aback, and we agreed to wait for something else, which might, in the negotiation, turn up. I had not informed the agent yet of what Mr. Latimer had discovered in his investigations about the kind of money paid him, but had arranged with the agent that if things came to the proper point he should offer to pay the young man by a draft on New York, and should say to him, that if it would be convenient he would rather make the draft for three thousand and five hundred dollars, and let the young man pay him five hundred dollars, as that amount would draw out all his deposit, and close account with the bank in question, he having determined to do his business with another bank. So much I had asked which he said he would do; and duly the young man and the agent came on. We had a private conference; I being disguised, with spectacles and all, as the legal counsellor of the lottery men. The agent from New York was present. I had asked the young man many questions about the ticket, heard the New York agent's story, and given my advice to the Baltimore man to pay it to him, but to send for the "other man" who held the ticket, and who was said to be waiting the result of things. So the New York agent was politely asked to take a note to a man quite a distance off from the lottery office, and whom the agent had informed that he might receive a note that day, and instructed what to do in such case. The man was a store-keeper; was very polite to the New York agent; bade him be seated in the counting-room, and he would send his boy out to bring in the man indicated in the note. The New York agent was told to be sure to get the man, wait till he could bring him along with him, "if it takes three hours," said the Baltimore agent, as the New York man went off.

"Yes, yes; depend on my doing the business right," responded the New York agent, as he went off on his tom-fool's errand.

Papers were given the young man to read, and we chatted together a little; the lottery agent having gone to work at his business desk in the next room. A half hour passed, and then,— "This is dull business. I must go to my office, and come back if needed," said I to the lottery agent, as I opened the door into his room. "When shall I return?" "Stay; he'll be back soon." "No," said I; "I'll go, and return." "Well, please don't be long away," and he gave me a significant look, which the young man, of course, did not see. I went off, and returning in about a quarter of an hour, called the agent into the private room, and said, "See here! a new phase in affairs. I found that man waiting at my office to consult me about the ticket. He said he knew I was your attorney, and would advise him what was best; he didn't want any fuss about it. This was after I told him I was quite sure that the ticket was the property of young Mr. Worden here; and the matter is left entirely with me. See! I have the ticket here; do you recognize it?" asked I of Worden, presenting it to him. He started up, looked at it, and with a

face full of joy, exclaimed, "The very same; don't you remember how I described this slip here in my affidavit?" "Well, Mr. Worden, as the matter is left with me, I have no doubt the ticket is yours; and of course the agent will pay you the prize. "Yes, of course," said the agent; "stay here, since you are here, and I'll make the due entries, etc., get the money, and be back." He closed the door behind him; and as it was a late hour, drawing near closing time, told the clerks he'd give them part of a holiday; and bade them to be on hand early next morning. "A good deal of work to do tomorrow, you know," said he, as he smilingly bowed them out.

Presently, after a delay, however, which I was fearful would excite the young man's curiosity, if nothing more, the agent came into the room, and told Worden that he found it would be inconvenient to pay the three thousand dollars that afternoon in money, and then proposed to him to take the draft on New York, of which I have before spoken. Worden compliantly fell in with the suggestion; said he would cash the draft for the balance. He was anxious, he said, to get on to New York as soon as might be; and, "by the way," said he, "where's my friend, Mr. —?"—(the New York Agent.) "Ah," replied the Baltimore agent, "he's waiting at the place to which I sent him for the man." "Well," turning to his watch, "there'll be time to send for him before the next train north, after we have settled the matter." He went to his desk, drew the check, came in and handed it to Worden, who, laying it on the table, proceeded to take out his wallet, which I noticed was heavily loaded. He selected five one hundred dollar bills and handed them to the agent, who stepped into the next room, as if to deposit them in his safe, saying, "I'll be back in a moment, Mr. Worden. Step in here, 'Counsellor,'" said he to me, "and tell me how I am to make this entry"—for the want of something better to say. I followed, and he showed me the notes. We "had" the young man! Four of the notes bore on their back, in writing, the business card of one of the men who had paid Mr. Latimer money on that day; the notes were of the Bank of America, such as he had told Mr. Latimer he had drawn that day from bank, and he had indorsed his card on them not an hour before he paid him. His account was new with that bank. He had no other than six of those one hundred dollar notes, so I saw our game was sure, and I said instantly, "Go in and ask Worden if he can't give you two fifties, or five twenties for this note," taking up the one not bearing the business card. He did so, and I followed, and instantly that Worden drew his purse to accommodate him, I suddenly knocked the purse from his hand, and caught Worden by the throat—"No noise, you villain! You are caught! You are the scoundrel who robbed Mr. Latimer's safe. I've traced you, and you are splendidly trapped!" I exclaimed.

He made some exertions to get from my grasp, but I held him firmly; waited a moment or two that the first flush of excitement might pass from him, and led him to a chair; gave him his history in brief; and in a short manner showed him how he was caught. Meanwhile the agent, at my request, was searching and counting the money in the purse which he picked up as I knocked it out of Worden's hands. "Here's another one hundred dollar bill with Bordell's card on it," said he. (The card was "Rufus Bordell, Optician and Mathematical Instrument maker, 173 Bowery, N. Y.," as my notes read. It was not an unusual thing in those days, though I always thought it a foolish one, for men to indorse all the new bills that came into their possession with their business addresses, as a mode of advertisement. Poor Mr. Bordell! He was an Englishman, and was making a trip to England to visit his relatives on board the ill-fated Pacific steamer in her last trip out, which went to sea, and was never heard of after.) Well, Worden saw that he was caught, and there was no escape for him. We found he had over three thousand dollars in money with him, and he agreed to go to New York with us

and get what remained of the rest, which he said was all he had taken except six or eight hundred dollars, and he thought he could manage that amount too, if I would not prosecute him. The vision of State Prison was too much for his nerves. He wanted to go unmanacled; and so I insisted on the agent's accompanying me to help watch him. However, he could never have got away from me alone, for I should have felled him at once to the ground had he tried, and I was sure he had not been in the business long enough, or done enough at it, to have "pals" to assist him. In fact, he said he never had any comrades in crime.

The agent arranged his affairs; sent word to the New York agent that he was suddenly called to New York, and would see him there the next day, and we left Baltimore for New York by the next train. The young man kept his promise to us; not only got the money left out of his robbery, but raised of a "friend," whom we all visited, seven hundred and ten dollars, which we found was the deficit; gave up the lottery ticket to the agent (who had the honor, however, to pay him back the sum he paid for the ticket), and we let him go.

I hardly know whether I ought to state what I am about to or not; but it may encourage some reader of this who may be inclined to a life like that which young "Worden" was then leading to reform. "Worden" saw the situation of things, thanked us for our kindness, and begged me to never mention his real name. (I had not communicated it to the agent or to Mr. Latimer, and have never since told it to either or to anybody.) He promised to reform at once, and go to work, however humble the situation. He did so, and in two or three years won his way back into his father's smiles, conducted business in New York for a while after that, and is now a prominent and wealthy man of Chicago. I met him not over ten months ago from this writing, and enjoyed his hospitality. "You saved me," said he. And that was all that was said between us about the robbery.

The Baltimore agent drew the prize for No. 1710, and it was none of the Lottery Company's business that he pocketed it."

When I carried the money back to Mr. Latimer, he was astonished, and insisted that I take the reward of one thousand dollars, which as he was rich, I did accept. I never told him *how* we let the fellow escape, but satisfied him on that point.

"But," said he, "you haven't told me what you learned about how he got into the safe."

"No, for the scamp was in as much doubt about it as we; he thought that the lock turned easily, if it turned at all. He pulled, and the door came open, and afterwards, on looking at the key he tried it with, thought it curious that it could not have raised the spring. Probably the safe was not locked."

"But how did he get in, and do it so secretly, my wife and I lying right there?" pointing to the adjoining bedroom.

"O, he says you were both snoring away so that nobody in the house could have heard him if he made ten times the noise he did."

"I—do—not—believe it," said Mr. Latimer, with an emphatic drawl, and more seriousness of face than I had seen him exhibit over his loss even. "I never caught her snoring in my life. She says I snore sometimes. I'll call her, and tell her the story."

Mrs. Latimer came in; the snoring matter was settled in a joke, and I was made to stay and take a private supper with them, which, in due time, was served in superb order; and I left that house to go home at last with a firm friend in Mr. Latimer, who has never failed to send me business, when he could command it, from that day.

He is ignorant of the young robber's real name to this day; and, indeed, said he did not care to know it; when, four years after the occurrence, as he was one day badgering me to satisfy his curiosity on that point, I told him the man had

reformed, and was made a good citizen of, indirectly through the facts that the safe was probably unlocked that night, and that he and his wife snored so loudly.

#### THE CAPTURED FLAG.

Loudly boomed the English cannon, loudly thundered back our own,  
Pouring down a hail of iron from their embrasures of stone.  
Giving Frontenac's proud message to the clustered British ships:  
"I will answer your commander only by my cannon's lips."  
Through the sulphurous smoke below us, on the Admiral's ship of war,  
Faintly gleamed the British ensign, as through cloud-wrack gleams a star,  
And above our noble fortress on Cape Diamond's rugged crest—  
Like a crown upon a monarch, like an eagle in its nest—  
Hung our silken flag emblazoned with the royal Fleurs de Lis.  
Flinging down a proud defiance to the rulers of the sea.  
As we saw it waving proudly, and beheld the crest it bore,  
Fiercely throbb'd our hearts within us, and a bitter oath we swore.  
While the azure sky was reeling at the thunder of our guns;  
"We will strike that standard never, while old France has gallant sons."  
Long and fiercely rag'd the struggle, oft our foes had sought to land,  
But with shot and steel we met them, met and drove them from the strand,  
Though they owned them not defeated, and the stately Union Jack,  
Floating from the slender topmast, seem'd to wave them proudly back.  
Louder rose the din of combat, thicker roll'd the battle smoke.  
Through whose folds alone the crimson tongues of deadly cannon broke,  
And the ensign sank and floated in the smoke clouds on the breeze,  
As a wounded fluttering sea-bird floats upon the stormy seas.  
As we looked upon it sinking, rising through the sea of smoke  
Lo! it shook and bending downwards, as a tree beneath a stroke,  
Hung one moment o'er the river, then precipitously fell  
Like proud Lucifer descending from high heaven into hell.  
As we saw it flutter downwards, till it reached the eager wave,  
Not Cape Diamond's loudest echo could have match'd the cheer we gave.  
Yet the English, still undaunted, sent an answering echo back:  
Though their flag had fallen conquered, still their fury did not slack,  
And with louder voice their cannon to our cannonade replied,  
As their sacred ensign drifted slowly shoreward with the tide.  
There was one who saw it floating, and within his heart of fire,  
Beating in a Frenchman's bosom, sprang at once the wild desire  
That the riven flag thus resting on the broad St. Lawrence tide  
Should in years to come betoken how France humbled England's pride,  
As the deer springs down the mountain, with the hunters full in chase,  
So with hand and foot he clamber'd down Cape Diamond's rugged face,  
And within the water, whitened by the bullets' deadly hail,  
Sprang and swam towards the ensign with a stroke that could not fail.  
From the shore and from the fortress we looked on with bated breath,  
For around him closer, closer, fell the messengers of death  
And as nearer, ever nearer, to the floating flag he drew,  
Thicker round his head undaunted still the English bullets flew.  
He has reached and seized the trophy. Ah! what cheering rent the skies,  
Mingled with the English curses, as he shoreward brought his prize.  
Slowly, slowly, almost sinking, still he struggled to the land,  
And we hurried down to meet him, as he neared the welcome strand.  
Proudly up the rock we bore him, with the flag that he had won,  
And that night the English vessels left us with the setting sun.

—A prize of 100,000 francs in the Arts Lottery was won by Mr. Cornet, foreman in a spinning factory of Reims, Mrs. Cornet only found out lately that fortune had favored them. She had bought, one by one, five lottery tickets, but she had never thought of trying to find out whether any of her tickets had come out good. The couple had decided to go to Paris, where some of their relatives live, and on the eve of their departure, Mrs. Cornet said to her husband:—I must look over the list of winning numbers, for if, by chance, we had won 200 francs, our expenses would be covered. Her joy my husband easily imagined, when she found out that 100,000 francs had been drawn by her.

## A JOLLY GOOD THRASHING.

Many people are in the habit of assuring their friends that they "enjoy very poor health," not meaning by this assertion to express contentment with their condition, but the contrary. When I, however, tell you that I once had a jolly good thrashing, there is a special intention in every word of the phrase. The castigation was jolly, because I thoroughly relished every blow as it fell on my body; and it was good, because it saved my life. The circumstances in which I took this very unusual form of gratification were as follows:—

I was living at Trimurtigherry, where I had a small cotton cleaning and pressing factory. The cotton grown from indigenous seed in that district has but a poor staple, and, in fact, is a crop only cultivated on soils which are considered too poor for cereals. This inferiority of quality naturally deterred shippers from placing orders freely with me; and in the hope of demonstrating to the ryots the advantage of paying more attention to the industry, I procured a variety of seed from America, and formed a small model plantation near my bungalow.

It succeeded very well, and as the bolls ripened I used carefully to gather them myself, in order to keep the different kinds distinct, and to test the yield.

I was engaged one morning in this manner, and was in the act of plucking some pods off a tree, when I felt a sharp bite on my right wrist. At the same instant I saw a snake drop to the ground and writhe rapidly away. I noticed a bright yellow line on each side of the upper surface of the reptile's head convergent on the snout, and I feared, only too justly, that I had been bitten by a tie-polonga, the *daboia Russellii*, one of the most common of venomous snakes. If anything were needed to confirm my misgivings, it was supplied by a glance at my injured wrist. A look was sufficient, and I instantly knew that the wound had been inflicted by a poisonous serpent.

There is an unmistakable indication of the nature of snake-bites, the non-poisonous being marked by the teeth of the

. . .  
 . . .  
 animal thus : . . .  
 . . .  
 . . .  
 . . .

whereas poisonous ones are distinguished by two punctures in this manner (. . .). The two fatal marks where the creature's fangs had pierced my skin were only too plainly visible.

"At least my destroyer shall not escape," I thought, and springing forward, I crushed the snake, which proved to be a tie-polonga, under my heel, just as it was reaching a crevice in the earth, where it would have been safe.

Revenge was certainly my primary impulse in killing the reptile, but I had a secondary object, which was to ascertain its age and size, as the consequences attendant upon a poisonous snake-bite are materially affected thereby. The tie-polonga attains a length of fifty inches, and death generally rapidly supervenes on the bite of a full-grown specimen, especially if the wounded part happen to be one of the extremities, such as a finger or toe which can be fairly seized between the animal's jaws. The venom is in that case injected deeply into the flesh, and commingling at once with the blood, is rapidly diffused through the veins and arteries, and reaching the heart, paralyzes the action of that organ. But if the part attacked present a wider surface, so that the epidermis may perhaps only be abraded and the subeule remain unpierced, the chances of remedial measures proving efficacious are greatly increased, while the consequences of any wound inflicted by a *daboia* of not more than twenty or twenty-four inches may generally be counteracted.

The degree of danger from snake-bite also depends considerably on several other considerations, such as the health of the

patient; whether the snake has recently made a meal or bitten any other object, in which case it will have exhausted its poison glands; and, finally, the time of day, as in the early morning, when the air is raw and chilly, a snake is languid, and will strike with comparatively little energy, whereas during the heat of the day it is active and generally very fierce.

The circumstances of my case seemed decidedly against me. The tie-polonga I had killed was at least thirty inches long, and therefore capable of inflicting a mortal wound; it was fasting, and its poison glands must consequently have been fully charged at the moment it bit me—it was after 9 o'clock, and a very hot day, and the bite on my wrist was deep. The only point in my favor was that I was in excellent health. I knew the awful gravity of my situation, and was aware that unless some remedies were applied immediately, I should certainly be dead in three-quarters of an hour at the longest.

There was no surgeon or apothecary within fifteen miles of my factory, but I fortunately had some knowledge of the proper method of dealing with such cases as my own, having once seen a ryot being treated for snake-bite by the remedies I proposed to apply to myself, only I remembered with melancholy interest that the unfortunate Hindoo had died, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions made to save his life.

The treatment for snake-bite is ligature of the limb above the wound, free incision, sucking, cauterization, bathing the wound with ammonia, and taking ammonia or brandy internally. Remembering these directions, I rushed into the bungalow and made a very efficient *tourniquet* with a walking-stick and a wet towel, which I passed round my fore-arm, effectually stopping the circulation. I also summoned my boy Veerapen to my assistance, and as I had no ammonia in the house, I ordered him to open a bottle of brandy with all speed. Whilst Veerapen was getting the cognac, I slashed my wrist freely all round the injured part with my pocket-knife, particularly probing the punctures made by the serpent's fangs, and as the blood spurted freely from the wound I sucked it with the vigor and desperation of a man who knows that a delay of only a quarter of a minute in eliminating the virus from his system may seal his doom.

I noticed with horror that my arm was swelling rapidly, and I began to experience a difficulty in respiration, which I knew was a most unfavorable symptom. Some powerful excitant was necessary immediately to counteract the effect of the poison, yet it seemed as though Veerapen would never bring the brandy, and I called wildly to him to come to me. He ran into the room with a bottle of precious liquor in his hand, but in his confusion he could not find a cork-screw, and he was too much dazed and terrified by my misfortune to think of the ready expedient of knocking off the neck of the bottle. However, I soon sent it flying, and pouring out a half tumbler of the brandy, I drank it at a gulp.

The spirit revived me, and thus nerved to renewed action, I bade Veerapen call the cook to bring some burning sticks from the kitchen. With one of these glowing firebrands I seared my bleeding and quivering flesh, never flinching under what in ordinary circumstances would have been excruciating agony, but rather cherishing the pain which was a possible means of saving my life. But I feared my case was past all help, for I was sensible that the contractions of my heart were growing more feeble, and respiration became more and more difficult.

I felt the keenest anguish, and I knew that there remained only one final stage, and that of falling into a faint before death supervened.

Just as my senses were deserting me, I was able to clutch the bottle of brandy, and once more poured out a large quantity into the glass. With an effort I just managed to raise it to my lips, and quaffed the re-quickening spirit, which acted on my prostrated nerves like a magic draught.

I rallied, and with a fierce determination to live, I braced my senses together for a final struggle with the potent poison

which was now coursing like liquid fire through every vein in my body. The brandy had no intoxicating results, its ordinary effects being neutralized by the virus in my body. The giant Alcohol had for once to combat with a rival mightier than himself, and my life depended on the issues of the struggle.

Knowing that I might at any moment lapse into the final state, I hastily gave my instructions to Veerapen and the cook while my mind remained clear. I directed them to hold me by my arms, one on either side, to keep me walking about, and on no account to suffer me to lie down or go to sleep. I explained to Veerapen that my life depended on my being kept awake, and I ordered him to check the fatal drowsiness by thrashing me with my own horse-whip if necessary, and not to spare it.

Veerapen armed himself with the whip as ordered, and he and the cook began marching me up and down the room. An overwhelming faintness soon came upon me, from which a further dose of brandy failed to rouse me, and I should have gone to sleep as I walked, had not Veerapen then administered a sharp cut across my calves.

The pain stung me into activity, and I turned upon my servant with an amount of fury which caused him to retreat in hot haste. But remembering why the blow was given, I thanked him for it, curbing my passion and telling him to resume his cure of me. I begged him, no matter what my present anger might be, to continue, by the severe means I had placed in his hands, to prevent my falling asleep, as I would handsomely reward him if he saved my life.

I cannot recollect all that passed; but Veerapen told me that I alternately commanded and entreated with tears in my eyes to be allowed to go to sleep if only for a minute, but that the only attention be paid to my threats or entreaties to lay on all the harder with the whip.

The blows roused me from my state of torpor for a few minutes only at a time, but during these intervals of consciousness I thoroughly relished the cure I was voluntary undergoing, and experienced a positive pleasure in feeling the stinging cuts showered on my back, arms and my legs by my lusty attendant.

The struggle for life was protracted, but gradually the pulsations of my heart became more regular, the load which had oppressed my breathing was slowly lifted from my chest, the fatal yearning for sleep rolled away, and I knew the mortal risk was over.

Perhaps Veerapen had a few old scores to pay off—anyhow, he discharged his duty so thoroughly that by the time I was out of danger I was black and blue from head to foot, but I bore him no grudge for these striking marks of his fidelity.

I know I consumed a great deal of brandy, but I did not think I had finished as much as six bottles. Veerapen, however, assured me I had not only taken that quantity, but had wished to have more, only he had refused to let me have it. He produced half a dozen "gentlemen-commoners" as vouchers to his assertion, and if he and the cook had not grossly exceeded the limits of sobriety that night, I might have been persuaded that I alone had swallowed a full gallon imperial measure of old cognac. As it was, I formed an opinion that my worthy servitors had been drinking my very good health and speedy recovery, but I did not reprove them for the jollification on such an occasion.

I gave my faithful boy twelve months' pay, and to the cook six, as a reward for their timely services. I do not think anything could induce me to part with Veerapen, or Veerapen to leave me as long as I remain in the country, and I shall give him a pension for life when I finally retire from India.

The effects of the poison did not altogether disappear for some time, but manifested themselves at intervals in muscular spasms, which were very painful and accompanied by great depression of spirits. Time, however, cures all things, and I am to-day as sound as though I had never been within an ace of losing my life through the bite of a *tic-polonga*.—*London Society*.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Workmen are busily engaged in completing the new (or lower) line of railway to the Vancouver Coal Company's South Field Mine. The mine will be re-opened as soon as the railway is finished.

It is reported that a valuable coal vein has been discovered near the Cascade tunnel. It is eight feet thick.

It is rumored that Parliament will be asked next session to grant a charter for constructing a branch line of railway from a point near the Coquitlam to the north arm of Burrard Inlet.

Millions of Herrings are in Vancouver Inlet.

The exact number of voters entered on the Vancouver register is 660.

Port Moody is so full of people that they cannot find accommodation, and every day persons have to seek shelter in freight cars and other places where the comforts are extremely limited.

A new town is about to be established near the Cascade coal mines in this province, which are owned by Major Stewart and influential speculators. It is expected the coal will enter into competition in the markets of this coast.

#### NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Good prospects of gold has been found in Salmon River, near Douglas Lake.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment in the North-West of a training farm for boys and girls from the homes of Dr. Barnardo in England and Eastern Canada. The farm will be situated at Birtle, where a block of about five thousand acres has been secured. The erection of the necessary buildings will be proceeded with at once and the first party of boys brought out next Spring.

The C. P. R. lands in the vicinity of Calgary are being taken up fast. The sales for the last three months are: August, 7,548 acres at \$4 per acre; September, 800 acres at \$8 per acre; October, 960 acres at \$3.50 per acre. During the three months, there have been 85 applications for a total amount of 33,280 acres, which are not yet closed.

The Calgary Council has decided to prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within the town limits in future.

#### MANITOBA.

A very fine clay for making bricks has been found near Russell.

A Winnipeg lumber dealer says that he now has orders for 360,000 feet of lumber to be used for local building purposes. This is much in excess of the orders during similar periods in past years.

Senator Schultz has matured a scheme for the settlement of vacant lands about Winnipeg. It is his intention to organize a company with a capital of a million dollars. All these lands are now held by speculators. The company will buy the lands, erect buildings and sell them to settlers.

The first blizzard of the season at Portage la Prairie, occurred on the 4th. The wind blew terribly strong. Snow that fell is nearly all blown away. Plowing is frozen up.

The fine weather for a month past has given the farmers of Manitoba a chance to do considerable Autumn ploughing. The acreage that will be placed upon crop next year will be something marvellous.

—The first lottery organized for Colonization purposes was instituted in 1612, the promoters being a company formed to settle Virginia. Since then in France the colonial dependencies of Paris and Algiers have both been materially assisted by means of lotteries, whilst the colonial lottery devotes its surplus funds to the advancement of colonization in other colonies. It was by means of a lottery that the Paris general hospital was built and endowed, and the Amiens hospital, St. Sulpice, and many other religious and public buildings owe their erection to a similar cause. The twenty wards of Paris were provided with fire engines by means of lotteries.

—A grand lottery was organized in Belgium, with the assistance of the Government, to defray the expense of the recent Antwerp exhibition and to further the sale of the products then exhibited. It was for this purpose also that the great lottery for which over 12 million of tickets were issued at the time of the Paris International Exhibition in 1878.

## THE WINNING NUMBER.

**Official List of Prize-Winning Numbers of the Grand Final Drawing of the National Colonization Lottery, held on the 10th, 11th and 12th November, 1888.**

### FIRST SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
003071	has won Tea Set	5
000289	" " "	5
000485	" " "	5
000682	" " "	5
003734	" Silver Watch	10
000810	" Tea Set	5
001140	" " "	5
001882	" " "	5
001931	" Silver Watch	20
001985	" " "	10
002620	" Tea Set	5
003218	" " "	5
003902	" Silver Watch	10
004314	" " "	10
004513	" Tea Set	5
005181	" " "	5
005256	" " "	5
004417	" " "	5
005442	" " "	5
005501	" " "	5
005607	" " "	5
005752	" Silver Watch	10
005832	" " "	10
006246	" " "	20
006143	" Gold Watch	50
006729	" Tea Set	5
007021	" " "	5
007028	" " "	5
007041	" Silver Watch	20
007433	" " "	10
007532	" Gold Watch	50
007698	" Real Estate	100
007725	" Tea Set	5
007826	" " "	5
007909	" " "	5
008005	" " "	5
008247	" " "	5
008277	" silver Watch	10
008744	" Tea Set	5
008899	" " "	5
009403	" " "	5
009602	" Silver Watch	20
009963	" " "	20
010127	" " "	10
010243	" Tea Set	5
010311	" Silver Watch	10
010428	" " "	10
010522	" Tea Set	5
010540	" Silver Watch	10
010903	" " "	10
011110	" Tea Set	5
011224	" Silver Watch	10
011915	" Tea Set	5
012046	" " "	5
012137	" Silver Watch	10
012146	" Tea Set	5
012460	" Silver Watch	10
012622	" " "	10
012840	" " "	10
012906	" Tea Set	5
013062	" " "	5
013111	" " "	5
013154	" " "	5
013217	" Silver Watch	10
013527	" " "	20
013648	" Tea Set	5
013795	" " "	5
013895	" " "	5
014030	" " "	5
014410	" " "	5
014488	" " "	5
014502	" " "	5
014515	" " "	5
014639	" " "	5
014851	" Silver Watch	20
014879	" " "	10

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
014922	" Tea Set	5
014957	" Tea Set	5
015169	" Silver Watch	10
015261	" Gold Watch	50
015297	" Tea Set	5
015495	" " "	5
<b>015905</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>5000</b>
015937	" Silver Watch	20
015972	" Tea Set	5
016055	" Real Estate	100
016280	" Tea Set	5
016299	" Silver Watch	20
016517	" " "	10
016839	" Gold Watch	50
016909	" Tea Set	5
017188	" Silver Watch	10
017203	" " "	10
017435	" Tea Set	5
017450	" " "	5
017639	" " "	5
018004	" " "	5
018229	" " "	5
018256	" " "	5
018382	" " "	5
018384	" Silver Watch	10
018730	" Tea Set	5
019003	" " "	5
019053	" " "	5
019441	" Silver Watch	10
019668	" Tea Set	5
019676	" " "	5
019859	" Silver Watch	10
<b>020071</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>1000</b>
020386	" Silver Watch	10
020398	" Tea Set	5
020483	" " "	5
020700	" " "	5
020766	" " "	5
020788	" " "	5
021078	" Tea Set	5
021465	" " "	5
021539	" " "	5
021544	" Gold Watch	50
021757	" Silver Watch	10
021820	" " "	20
022012	" " "	10
022140	" Tea Set	5
022495	" " "	5
022556	" Silver Watch	10
022841	" " "	10
022876	" " "	10
022957	" " "	20
022971	" Tea Set	5
023008	" Silver Watch	10
023514	" Tea Set	5
023575	" Silver Watch	10
023593	" Tea Set	5
023728	" Silver Watch	10
023986	" Tea Set	5
024358	" Gold Watch	50
024529	" Tea Set	5
024767	" " "	5
024954	" Silver Watch	10
025189	" Tea Set	5
025296	" Silver Watch	10
025691	" Tea Set	5
025890	" " "	5
025988	" " "	5
026194	" " "	5
026272	" " "	5
026299	" Silver Watch	10
026340	" " "	10
026368	" " "	20
026439	" " "	20
026497	" " "	10
026780	" Tea Set	5
026867	" " "	5
026870	" " "	5
026925	" Silver Watch	10
026938	" Tea Set	5
026961	" " "	5
027131	" Silver Watch	10
027550	" " "	10
027886	" " "	10

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
028382	" Tea Set	5
028458	" " "	5
028626	" Tea Set	5
028929	" Silver Watch	10
029102	" " "	20
029213	" Tea Set	5
028819	" Silver Watch	10
029854	" Tea Set	5
029901	" Silver Watch	20
029903	" " "	10
029997	" Tea Set	5
030027	" " "	5
030088	" " "	5
030275	" Silver Watch	20
030453	" " "	10
030675	" Tea Set	5
030922	" " "	5
031104	" Silver watch	10
031229	" Tea Set	5
031978	" Silver Watch	20
032206	" Tea Set	5
032237	" " "	5
032301	" Silver Watch	10
032796	" " "	20
032947	" " "	10
034116	" Tea Set	5
034189	" Silver Watch	20
034259	" Tea Set	5
034435	" " "	5
034449	" " "	5
034679	" Silver Watch	10
034707	" Tea Set	5
034830	" " "	5
034886	" Silver Watch	10
034959	" " "	20
035223	" Tea Set	5
035340	" Silver Watch	10
035347	" " "	10
035440	" Tea Set	5
035500	" " "	5
035529	" Gold Watch	50
035734	" Silver Watch	20
035798	" Gold Watch	50
035975	" Silver Watch	10
036523	" " "	20
036291	" Tea Set	5
036540	" Silver Watch	10
036764	" Tea Set	5
036850	" " "	5
036892	" " "	5
037407	" " "	5
037202	" Gold Watch	50
038167	" Tea Set	5
038271	" " "	5
038368	" Silver Watch	20
038565	" " "	10
038696	" " "	10
039415	" Tea Set	5
039738	" Silver Watch	10
039974	" " "	20
040122	" " "	10
040137	" Gold Watch	50
040188	" " "	50
040292	" Tea Set	5
040252	" " "	5
040553	" " "	5
040694	" " "	5
040711	" Silver Watch	10
040755	" Tea Set	5
040867	" Gold Watch	50
041270	" Tea Set	5
041502	" Silver Watch	10
041541	" Tea Set	5
041737	" " "	5
042466	" Silver Watch	20
043271	" " "	10
043800	" Tea Set	5
043992	" " "	5
044466	" " "	5
044795	" Silver Watch	20
045022	" " "	10
045089	" Tea Set	5
045186	" Silver Watch	10
045421	" Tea Set	5
045523	" " "	5

Nos.	Lots.	Value.	Nos.	Lots.	Value.	Nos.	Lots.	Value.
045614	Tea Set	5	060708	Silver Watch	10	076982	Gold Watch	50
045831	Silver Watch	10	060711	Tea Set	5	076992	Silver Watch	10
046136	Gold Watch	50	060881	Silver Watch	10	076442	"	10
046146	Silver Watch	10	061092	"	20	076683	"	20
046347	Gold Watch	50	061386	Tea Set	5	076701	"	20
046982	Tea Set	5	061645	Silver Watch	20	076738	"	10
047079	Silver Watch	10	061748	"	10	077195	Tea Set	5
047339	Tea Set	5	061805	"	10	077461	Silver Watch	20
047503	Silver Watch	10	061902	Tea Set	5	077588	"	10
047566	"	20	062226	Gold Watch	50	077619	Tea Set	5
047625	Tea Set	5	062452	Real Estate	100	077973	Silver Watch	20
047826	Silver Watch	10	062626	Tea Set	5	078002	Tea Set	5
047927	Tea Set	5	062833	Silver Watch	20	078066	"	5
047957	"	5	063083	"	10	078132	"	5
048061	"	5	063228	Tea Set	5	078278	Silver Watch	10
048142	Silver Watch	10	063392	"	5	078393	Tea Set	5
048577	Tea Set	5	063524	Silver Watch	10	078356	Silver Watch	10
048777	"	5	063567	Tea Set	5	078475	"	10
049097	Silver Watch	10	063736	Gold Watch	50	078574	Tea Set	5
049129	Tea Set	5	063856	Tea Set	5	078852	"	5
049243	"	5	<b>063879</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>10,000</b>	079186	Silver Watch	10
049363	"	5	064284	Tea Set	5	079343	Tea Set	5
049395	"	5	064451	"	5	079364	"	5
049929	"	5	064480	Silver Watch	20	080385	Silver Watch	20
049884	"	5	064903	Tea Set	5	080743	"	10
050187	Silver Watch	10	064978	Silver Watch	10	080824	"	10
050279	"	10	065245	Real Estate	100	081066	Tea Set	5
050353	Tea Set	5	065333	Tea Set	5	081349	Silver Watch	10
050446	Silver Watch	10	065338	Gold Watch	50	081866	Tea Set	5
050574	"	10	065716	Tea Set	5	081930	"	5
050645	"	10	065729	"	5	082032	"	5
051150	"	10	065919	Real Estate	100	082759	Silver Watch	10
<b>051207</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>250</b>	066158	Tea Set	5	082982	Tea Set	5
051388	Tea Set	5	066205	"	5	083179	"	5
052329	Gold Watch	50	066236	"	5	083480	Gold Watch	50
052534	Tea Set	5	067328	"	5	083571	Silver Watch	10
053022	"	5	067382	"	5	083661	Tea Set	5
053372	"	5	067556	"	5	<b>084050</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>2,500</b>
053410	"	5	067586	"	5	084357	Tea Set	5
053537	Silver Watch	10	067625	Real Estate	100	084423	Silver Watch	10
053672	"	10	067720	Silver Watch	10	084429	"	10
053749	Tea Set	5	067776	Gold Watch	50	084482	Tea Set	5
053828	"	5	068051	Silver Watch	10	084584	"	5
054132	"	5	068083	"	10	084643	"	5
054172	"	5	068132	Real Estate	100	084647	"	5
054188	"	5	068546	Tea Set	5	085228	"	5
054239	Real Estate	100	068628	"	5	085335	Silver Watch	10
054580	Silver Watch	20	068962	"	5	085402	"	20
014669	Tea Set	5	069067	"	5	085411	Tea Set	5
054905	Silver Watch	10	069177	Silver Watch	20	085599	Silver Watch	10
054819	Tea Set	5	069296	"	20	085703	Tea Set	5
054895	"	5	069431	Tea Set	5	085812	"	5
054927	Silver Watch	10	069798	Silver Watch	10	085876	"	5
055582	Gold Watch	50	070033	Tea Set	5	085909	Real Estate	250
056296	Tea Set	5	050498	"	5	086019	"	500
056248	"	5	071317	"	5	086031	Tea Set	5
056385	"	5	071417	Silver Watch	10	086256	"	5
056460	"	5	071553	Gold Watch	50	086391	"	5
056466	Silver Watch	10	071613	Tea Set	5	086415	Silver Watch	10
056765	Tea Set	5	071615	Silver Watch	20	086825	Tea Set	5
057148	Silver Watch	20	071616	"	10	086846	"	5
057151	Tea Set	5	071671	Tea Set	5	086852	"	5
057597	"	5	071876	"	5	087050	"	5
057597	Real Estate	100	071993	Silver Watch	10	087755	"	5
057644	Silver Watch	10	072228	Tea Set	5	087783	"	5
057664	"	10	072384	Silver Watch	10	087902	"	5
057672	Tea Set	5	072510	Tea Set	5	088175	"	5
057731	Silver Watch	10	072820	"	5	088284	Silver Watch	10
080035	Tea Set	5	073332	Silver Watch	20	088446	Tea Set	5
058136	Silver Watch	20	073852	Tea Set	5	088452	Silver Watch	10
058035	"	20	074005	"	5	088461	"	10
058721	Tea Set	5	074083	Silver Watch	20	088489	Gold Watch	50
058722	Gold Watch	50	074408	Gold Watch	50	088516	Tea Set	5
058825	Tea Set	5	074461	Tea Set	5	089472	"	5
058969	Silver Watch	10	074529	"	5	089317	Silver Watch	10
059210	"	20	074670	"	5	089531	Tea Set	5
059403	"	10	074680	"	5	089864	"	5
059429	Real Estate	100	074893	Silver Watch	10	089965	Silver Watch	10
059609	Tea Set	5	074993	Tea Set	5	090035	Tea Set	5
059614	Silver Watch	10	075226	Silver Watch	10	090199	Gold Watch	50
059705	"	10	075248	Tea Set	5	090169	Tea Set	5
059738	Tea Set	5	075794	"	5	090255	Silver Watch	20
060158	Silver Watch	10	075731	"	5	090487	Tea Set	5
060185	Tea Set	5	075847	"	5	090501	"	5
			075946	Silver Watch	10	090536	Gold Watch	50



Nos.	Lots.	Value.
000501	Tea Set	5
000851	"	5
000923	Gold Watch	50
001330	Tea Set	5
001406	Silver Watch	10
001563	"	10
010679	"	10
001856	"	20
001971	Tea Set	5
002000	Silver Watch	10
002017	"	20
002182	"	10
002302	Tea Set	5
002431	"	5
002529	"	5
002820	Silver Watch	10
002856	"	20
003057	Tea Set	5
003767	"	5
004250	"	5
004388	"	5
004507	Silver Watch	10
004552	Tea Set	5
004859	"	5
005192	"	5
005474	Silver Watch	10
005491	Tea Set	5
005530	"	5
005613	"	5
005648	Silver Watch	10
006155	Tea Set	5
006251	"	5
006573	"	5
007238	"	5
007411	"	5
007569	Silver Watch	10
008110	Tea Set	5
008425	Silver Watch	10
008500	"	10
008643	Gold Watch	50
008840	Tea Set	5
009426	"	5
009540	Silver Watch	10
009765	Tea Set	5
009850	"	5
009891	Silver Watch	10
009964	Tea Set	5

SECOND SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
000365	has won Clock	\$5
000493	"	5
000517	"	5
002132	Gold Watch	50
002652	Clock	5
002800	Silver Watch	10
003707	Clock	5
003883	Silver Watch	10
006561	"	10
006784	"	20
007319	"	20
013083	"	20
013745	Clock	5
014870	"	5
015317	"	5
015882	"	5
018200	Gold Watch	50
018712	"	50
019438	Silver Watch	10
020834	Clock	5
022799	"	5
024098	"	5
025345	"	5
025491	Silver Watch	10
025701	Clock	5
025734	"	5
028005	"	5
028062	Silver Watch	20
027225	Clock	5
029616	Silver Watch	10
030090	"	20
031691	"	10
032118	"	20

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
032216	Silver Watch	10
033687	Clock	5
034322	"	5
034591	"	5
035402	"	5
036837	Silver Watch	10
032973	"	20
038478	Clock	5
043686	"	5
044968	"	5
045736	"	5
047446	"	5
047662	Silver Watch	20
048119	Clock	5
048553	Gold Watch	100
049696	Clock	5
050661	Silver Watch	10
053523	"	20
066187	"	20
060810	"	10
061629	Clock	5
069125	"	5
<b>068763</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>2500</b>
070219	Clock	5
<b>075560</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>500</b>
076181	Silver Watch	10
077704	"	10
078130	Gold Watch	100
079487	Clocks	5
080166	"	5
083579	Silver Watch	10
083584	Clock	5
084633	Silver Watch	10
085728	Clock	5
086877	Silver Watch	10
087542	Clock	5
087961	Silver Watch	10
090185	"	10
091588	Gold Watch	50
092538	Clock	5
094156	Silver Watch	10
095058	Clock	5
095508	"	5
097777	"	5
098517	Silver Watch	10

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS AT THE FOURTH PARTIAL DRAWINGS.

We give below the list of the prize-winning numbers of the larger lots offered in the four partial drawings. The Lottery won several of these lots on unsold tickets, and the sum of these winnings amounted to over thirteen thousand dollars was placed in the wheel at the grand final drawing, thus giving all ticket holders a chance to win \$73,000 in place of \$60,000, as originally intended. It is unnecessary to mention that tickets bearing any of the following numbers are not entitled to any prize that may have been drawn by these numbers before their present owners came into possession of them. They only participate in the final drawing in which the prizes previously won by them were included.

First Partial Drawing, 15th April, 1895.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
006801	has won Real Estate	\$1000
087733	"	500
086349	"	500
006832	"	250
050817	"	250
17223	"	250
82816	"	250
093341	"	250
059856	"	100
033762	"	100
080752	"	100
001406	"	100

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
001526	Real Estate	100
050947	"	100
005634	"	100
001530	"	100
032093	"	100
007813	"	100
078463	"	100
015529	"	100
074857	"	100
038376	"	100
022659	"	100
086779	Gold Watch	50
025140	"	50
085776	"	50
083758	"	50
062961	"	50
044607	"	50
071353	"	50
085240	"	50
023053	"	50
082708	"	50
009672	"	50
014722	"	50
084789	"	50
039429	"	50
039552	"	50
030663	"	50
039261	"	50
021362	"	50
080633	"	50
091860	"	50
062210	"	50
008465	"	50
006876	"	50

And 503 lots of smaller value.

SECOND SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
067284	has won Real Estate	\$1000
038433	"	500
041242	Gold Watch	100
051804	"	100
066470	"	100
5 Gold Watches at \$50 each		250
54 Lots of smaller value.		

Second Partial Drawing, 15th July, 1895.

FIRST SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
068049	has won Real Estate	\$1000
089700	"	500
023693	"	250
056428	"	250
003480	"	100
005759	"	100
022631	"	100
023151	"	100
027416	"	100
030785	"	100
042882	"	100
049408	"	100
008885	"	100
054327	"	100
056171	"	100
056185	"	100
057086	"	100
077734	"	100
006922	"	100
001090	Gold Watch	50
001380	"	50
022352	"	50
002800	"	50
067342	"	50
010043	"	50
013471	"	50
017143	"	50
018410	"	50
019097	"	50
030745	"	50
022792	"	50
024188	"	50

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
031214	has won Gold Watch.....	\$50
039808	" " .....	50
044315	" " .....	50
051468	" " .....	50
052279	" " .....	50
053031	" " .....	50
056482	" " .....	50
058054	" " .....	50
058503	" " .....	50
060172	" " .....	50
063293	" " .....	50
066482	" " .....	50
069194	" " .....	50
072075	" " .....	50
075017	" " .....	50
076311	" " .....	50
077345	" " .....	50
081978	" " .....	50
082058	" " .....	50
085378	" " .....	50
091311	" " .....	50
092577	" " .....	50
092851	" " .....	50
096799	" " .....	50
095341	" " .....	50
097827	" " .....	50

And 510 Prizes of smaller value were also drawn

SECOND SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
016906	has won Real Estate .....	\$500
017106	" " .....	500
044473	" " .....	250
083052	" " .....	250
083323	" Gold Watch .....	100
090909	" " .....	100
021740	" " .....	100
002978	" " .....	100
6 Lots at \$50 each.....		\$300
32 Lots of smaller value.		

Third Partial Drawing 28th Oct 1886.

FIRST SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
089049	has won Real Estate .....	\$1000
089790	" " .....	500
029093	" " .....	250
056428	" " .....	250
003480	" " .....	100
005759	" " .....	100
022953	" " .....	100
023153	" " .....	100
027416	" " .....	100
030785	" " .....	100
042982	" " .....	100
040408	" " .....	100
049885	" " .....	100
054327	" " .....	100
056171	" " .....	100
056185	" " .....	100
057696	" " .....	100
077794	" " .....	100
069922	" " .....	100

SECOND SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
044365	has won Real Estate .....	\$100
047232	" " .....	250
072761	" Gold Watch .....	100
2 Lots at \$50 each.....		100
62 Lots of smaller value.		

Fourth Partial Drawing, 10th Feb, 1886

FIRST SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
019852	has won Real Estate .....	\$500
021459	" " .....	250
023905	" " .....	250
069083	" " .....	100
042433	" " .....	100
081708	" " .....	100
092232	" " .....	100
12 Lots at \$50 each.....		\$600
274 Lots of smaller value		

SECOND SERIES.

Nos.	Lots.	Value.
060841	has won Real Estate .....	\$250
072755	" " .....	500
033972	" Gold Watch .....	100
094329	" " .....	100
069925	" " .....	50
011258	" " .....	50
032432	" " .....	50
079340	" " .....	50
36 Lots of smaller value.		

Each lot, moveable or real estate, so given in prizes, is warranted to be worth the amount of the above valuation. Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, at the price above mentioned, less a commission of ten per cent. on the lots of the first series, and without any commission on the lots of the second series.

All the properties mentioned, the largest lot excepted, are located either in Montreal or in the neighborhood. The winners will be at leisure to take immediate possession of them, or their value in cash according to the stipulated offers.

The Secretary keeps no register showing to whom the tickets have been sold, as the tickets are liable to change hands, being in that respect like bank notes. The prizes are paid directly to the actual ticket bearers, on presentation thereof, and not otherwise; so that if lost the finder may claim payment of the prize, which the management could not possibly refuse. The prizes will be paid from and after the 15th November to the bearers of tickets bearing winning numbers. The ticket can be sent to the Secretary in a registered letter. The prize will be sent immediately to the given address.

After six months from the date of the final drawing, unclaimed lots will be forfeited for the benefit of colonization.

In order to ascertain whether your ticket has won a prize, you must first see whether it is mentioned in the official list, taking care not to confound the series. If you hold a \$1.00 ticket, you must then look to the list of the first series; if a 25 cts ticket, you must then refer to the list of the second series, and the prize appearing opposite such numbers is that to which you are entitled.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The mode of drawing lots is a very simple one and the one most approved of by the public. Within the interior of an immense revolving barrel are placed one hundred thousand cartridge shaped brass tubes, each containing a paper upon which is printed a number corresponding to one of the issued tickets, so that the 100,000 tubes contain the numbers of each of the 100,000 issued tickets. Into another revolving barrel of a smaller size, are put similar brass tubes each containing the designation of one of the prize lots.

After these two barrels are turned and rolled before the public, a blind boy from the Nazareth Asylum takes out one of the tubes containing a number and hands it to the chairman of the meeting, who opens the tube and calls out the number printed on the paper within; during the same time another blind boy takes also from the next barrel a brass tube containing the paper describing a lot, and thus the number drawn from the first barrel is the winner of that lot. And the double operation is continued until the second barrel is emptied of brass tubes.

This mode of drawing gives an equally mathematical value to every number and equalizes the chances for everybody.

HOW TO GET RICH AND STAY SO.

- Don't speculate in mines.
- Don't speculate in anything whatsoever that you are not conversant with.
- Don't go on any man's bond.
- Don't drink when asked to.
- Don't drink when not asked to.
- Don't buy anything you don't need.
- Don't waste your time.
- Don't marry an extravagant woman.
- Don't marry an extravagant man.
- Don't marry a penurious man.
- Don't marry a penurious woman.
- Don't get amusement crazy.
- Don't get crazy at all.
- Don't buy wheat and sell at a loss.
- Don't buy wheat at all.
- Don't lend money.
- Don't spend money.
- Don't dabble in stocks.
- Don't stay out late at night.
- Don't have anything to do with politics.
- But be sure to buy a ticket in the Colonization Lottery.

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